REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In response to the outstanding Office Action, a minor amendment has been made to the specification to correct an inadvertent error. No amendments to the claims have been made.

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-4 were rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Zimmet, the Examiner referring to Figure 6 of Zimmet. In the rejection, the Examiner refers to "Colpitts oscillator (208, 210)." However 208, 210 is not a Colpitts oscillator or balanced Colpitts oscillator, but rather is two Colpitts oscillators, each tuned to its own respective radio carrier frequency, designated f1 and f2 in Figure 6 (column 4, starting on line 69). In that regard, note that in Figure 6, the generator 20 provides an AC signal across nodes 200 and 202, which is rectified to provide a DC signal on node 204, driving each Colpitts oscillator through resistors 212 and 214, respectively. Note that the outputs f1 and f2 of the two Colpitts oscillators each have their own RF antenna. In that regard, while the Examiner states the circuitry (257, 259) is used to double the fundamental frequency, 257 and 259 are actually first and second radio frequency transmitters for broadcasting at the frequencies f1 and f2, respectively, the output frequencies of the two Colpitts oscillators (column 4, line 72 through column 5, line 4). The circuitry (252, 254) is not to add a constant to any twice frequency signal component, but rather are shunt capacitors to provide low impedance radio frequency feedback paths (column 4, starting on line 67). The circuitry (240, 242, 220, 216, 218, 222, 244, 246) is not to multiply a constant plus twice frequency term, but rather 220 and 222 are the capacitors of the oscillator tank circuits (column 4, starting on line 53), whereas capacitive voltage dividers 240, 242 and 244, 246 are the usual capacitive voltage dividers connected across the tank circuits to establish a desired level of feedback (column 4, starting on line 62). Capacitors 236 and 238 provide ripple filtering (column 4, starting on line 60). Element 201 is simply a conventional semiconductor diode rectifier bridge to power the circuit when the swing mass system is resonating (see the paragraph starting on line 40 of column 4).

The circuit of Zimmet does not perform a frequency tripling function, but instead broadcasts two independent carrier frequencies, each modulated by the mechanical generator frequency with 180° out of phase relative phasing (see the paragraph starting on line 24 of column 5). The modulation of a carrier frequency by a particular generator frequency, together with the modulation of a second carrier frequency by the same generator frequency but of opposite phase, is said to be an event "which is unlikely to be imitated by any noise source." Thus, since Zimmet is a different circuit for performing an entirely different function, it is not relevant to the frequency tripling method of the present invention, nor to the apparatus (claim 7) for tripling a frequency.

With respect to the rejection of claim 2, switching 224 and 226 of Zimmet are the driving transistors for the Colpitts oscillators. Also with respect to the rejection of claim 4, elements 208 and 210 are not a differential Colpitts oscillator, but rather are two independent Colpitts oscillators oscillating at independent RF frequencies f1 and f2 (see prior discussion).

With respect to the rejection of claims 5-7, it is believed that the construction and function of Zimmet has already been distinguished in detail from the present invention. Accordingly reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: 08/12/2003

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